

29.9.71.

HOLYWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(D.P.W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.)

TOGETHER WITH THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(D.O. MEREDITH JONES, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.)

FOR THE YEAR

1970

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(D.P.W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
D.R.C.O.G. D.P.H.)

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(D.O. MEREDITH JONES, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.)

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1970

RURAL DISTRICT OF HOLYWELL

OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Clerk of the Council: W. Noel Williams, M.B.E., D.P.A. (Lond.), F.C.C.S.

Medical Officer of Health: D.P.W. Roberts., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Office Address: P.O. Box 3, Russell House, 34 Russell Road, Rhyl.
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Home Address: 32 Burns Drive, Rhyl. Tel: Rhyl 3887

Chief Public Health Inspector: D.O. Meredith Jones, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: G.J. Tinniswood, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector: R.D. Jones, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Engineer: W.G. Davies, A.M.I.Mun.E., A.M.I.H.E.

Architect: D.J. Roberts, A.R.I.B.A.

Treasurer: A.G. Jones, F.C.C.S.

Chemist: R. Lamb, A.R.I.C.

Laboratory Facilities: Public Health Laboratory, Chester.
Public Analyst, Chester.

Clerk/Technical Assistants: R. Guest until Aug.1970 and
G.H. Mazurke from Sept. 1970

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1970.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population was 23,530, which is an increase of 580 over the previous year.

The number of live births was 390, giving a standardised birth rate of 18.3 per 1000 population compared with the national birth rate of 16. There were 7 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, giving a local infant mortality rate of 18 per 1000 births which was identical to the national figure. Three stillbirths were recorded, giving a stillbirth rate locally of 8, compared with the national rate of 13 per 1000 live births.

There were 312 deaths recorded in the district in 1970, giving a local death rate when standardised of 12.2 per 1000 population compared with the national rate of 11.7.

References have been made in the section on infectious diseases regarding the need to pasteurise milk which can still in the raw state, in the County of Flintshire, contain germs which cause diseases in man. It was necessary to issue 5 Pasteurisation Orders under the Milk & Dairies Regulations, where raw milk being sold to the public was found to contain brucella germs. I fully appreciate the arguments against pasteurisation, but nevertheless the dangers exist although it is hoped that these perils will diminish as the years pass, especially if the Brucella Eradication Scheme for cattle makes progress.

Slow progress was made in 1970 in the provision of public water supplies to properties in the district without these amenities. I urge the Council to press the local Water Board to proceed at all speed in the implementation of these schemes, which I have referred to later in the Report.

The provision of new main drainage schemes in the rural district proceeded very satisfactorily during the year, and Mr. Davies, the Engineer, and I have made appropriate comments in the Report. Let us hope that there will be no need to order a new lorry for the night soil collection service!

A number of Quarry nuisances, mainly in the form of dust and blasting, were reported to the Health Department, and in this age of safeguarding the environment it is imperative that Quarry owners and employees alike should, and must, be alive to their responsibilities to the community, and make as little nuisance to others as is possible, consistent with normal quarrying practices and operations.

In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to all the voluntary organisations in the District, who do such worthwhile work in providing meals-on-wheels and other services, and I would like to thank the Council, Officers of the Council, Mr. D.O. Meredith Jones and the staff of the Health Department for their generous assistance throughout the year.

I remain,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D.P.W. ROBERTS

Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. Charles and Gailland,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1910.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population was 23,570, which is an increase of 500 over the previous year.

The number of live births was 390, giving a standardized birth rate of 16.5 per 1000 population compared with the national birth rate of 16. There were 7 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, giving a local infant mortality rate of 18 per 1000 births which was identical to the national figure. These stillbirths were recorded, giving a stillbirth rate locally of 1.5 compared with the national rate of 1.5 per 1000 live births.

There were 115 deaths recorded in the district in 1910, giving a local death rate of 4.9 per 1000 population compared with the national rate of 11.7.

Information has been sent to the Sanctioned Infectious Diseases regarding the need to be vaccinated with anti-rabies in the cow state, in the County of Lincolnshire, contains some very valuable information. It was necessary to have a vaccination before the public was allowed to enter the public house in the public was found to contain bacteria. I fully appreciate the importance of vaccination, but nevertheless the danger exists although it is urged that some people will think as the year goes, especially if the results of vaccination are not seen at once.

The committee was asked in 1910 to the provision of public water supplies in proportion to the district which was considered. It was the Council's duty to ensure the local water supply in order to all cases in the improvement of their water supply, which I have received the letter in the district.

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Dr. Charles and Gailland,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. BERRY

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Land Area	58,000
Population at Mid-year 1970 (Registrar General's Estimate)	23,530
Population change compared with previous year (increase of)	580
Number of inhabited properties (end of 1970)	9,304
Rateable value of the Rural District at end of 1970	£667,984
Product of a penny rate	£ 2,576
General rate in £1	17/0d
Number of rated premises	10,242

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births: Male 204 Female 186	390
Legitimate Live Births: Male 191 Female 180	371
Illegitimate Live Births: Male 13 Female 6	19
Illegitimate Local Rate per 1,000 Live Births	50
National Illegitimate Rate per 1,000 Live Births	80
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	16.6
Birth Rate Comparability Factor	1.10
Birth Rate Standardised	18.3
National Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	16.0
Still Births (Total)	3
Legitimate Still Births	2
Illegitimate Still Births	1
Local Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	8
National Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	13
Infant Deaths under one year of age	7
Legitimate Infant Deaths under one year of age	6
Illegitimate Infant Deaths under one year of age	1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	18
National Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	18
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	16
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	53
Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age (Neo-natal)	4
Legitimate Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age	3
Illegitimate Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	1
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	10
National Neo-natal Mortality Rate	12
Total Perinatal Deaths (still-births and deaths under one week combined)	7
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births and Still Births	18
National Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	23
Deaths in First Week of Life (early neo-natal period)	4
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	10
National Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births)	11
Maternal Mortality, including Abortion:	
Number of deaths	NIL
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	NIL

DEATHS

Deaths: Male 156 Female 156	312
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13.3
Comparability Factor	0.92
Death Rate Standardised per 1,000 Population	12.2
National Death Rate for England and Wales	11.7

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR PAST THIRTEEN YEARS IN DETAIL

Year	Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of population	Number of local births R.G. Return	Local crude birth rate per 1000 population	Local adjusted rate	National birth rate per 1,000 population	Local deaths - R.G. Return	Crude death rate per 1,000 1,000 population	Adjusted local rate per 1,000 population	National death rate per 1,000 population	Infant deaths: Under one year of age	Local infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	National infant mortality rate
1957	22,130	347	15.68	17.04	16.1	276	12.47	11.84	11.5	11	31.7	23.0
1958	22,110	339	15.33	17.01	16.4	288	13.02	12.36	11.7	10	29.49	22.5
1959	22,090	336	15.21	16.88	16.5	270	12.22	11.59	11.6	8	11.90	22.0
1960	22,180	365	16.45	18.25	17.1	262	11.81	11.21	11.5	5	13.69	21.7
1961	21,500	382	17.76	19.71	17.4	302	14.04	13.33	12.0	9	23.56	21.3
1962	21,550	369	16.84	18.69	18.0	256	11.94	11.34	11.9	10	27.54	21.6
1963	21,560	393	18.22	20.04	18.2	277	12.80	12.28	12.2	4	10.10	21.1
1964	21,960	409	18.6	18.8	18.4	254	11.6	11.0	11.5	1	8.5	21.3
1965	22,280	416	18.6	20.5	18.0	327	14.6	13.7	11.5	7	16.8	19.0
1966	22,380	394	18.0	19.8	17.7	274	12.2	11.4	11.7	5	12.5	19.0
1967	22,640	398	17.1	18.8	17.2	298	13.2	12.5	11.7	4	10	18.3
1968	22,840	398	19.0	21.0	17.0	290	12.7	11.9	11.6	10	25	18.3
1969	22,950	414	18.3	20.1	16.3	287	12.5	11.5	11.9	8	19	18
1970	23,530	390	16.5	18.3	16.0	312	13.3	12.2	11.7	7	18	18

POPULATION CHANGES IN THE HOLYWELL RURAL DISTRICT
The following table shows the change in population:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MID-YEAR POPULATION R.G. EST. FIGURE</u>	<u>POPULATION CHANGE DURING YEAR</u>	<u>CHANGE IN POPULATION DUE TO BIRTHS AND DEATHS ONLY DURING YEAR</u>	<u>CHANGE IN POPULATION DUE TO MIGRATION</u>
1957	22,130	- 60	+ 71	- 131
1958	22,110	- 20	+ 51	- 71
1959	22,090	- 20	+ 66	- 86
1960	22,180	+ 90	+ 103	- 13
1961	21,636	- 544	+ 80	- 624
1962	21,550	+ 50	+ 107	- 57
1963	21,560	+ 10	+ 116	- 106
1964	21,960	+ 400	+ 155	+ 245
1965	22,280	+ 320	+ 89	+ 231
1966	22,380	+ 100	+ 120	- 20
1967	22,640	+ 260	+ 90	+ 170
1968	22,840	+ 200	+ 108	+ 92
1969	22,950	+ 110	+ 132	- 22
1970	23,530	+ 580	+ 78	+ 502

CAUSES OF DEATH 1970 in the Rural District of Holywell

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 Weeks and under one year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & Over
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late Effects of Respiratory T.B.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity Etc.	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
Malignant Neoplasm Lung, Bronchus	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Leukaemia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	-
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes Mellitus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other Endocrine etc., Diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Hypertensive Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	14
	F	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	8	14
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	10
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	6
	F	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	19

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under one year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & Over
Influenza	M	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
	F	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Pneumonia	M	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	F	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bronchitis & Emphysema	M	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4
	F	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Asthma	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Peptic Ulcer	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Intestinal Obstruction & Hernia	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nephritis & Nephrosis	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Congenital Anomalies	M	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Birth Injury, Difficult labour, etc.	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Symptoms & ill Defined Conditions	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
All Other Accidents	M	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	F	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Suicide & Self-inflicted injuries	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	156	4	2	2	3	0	3	8	37	47	50
	F	156	4	1	2	3	2	7	7	15	46	84

CORONARY HEART DISEASE

There has been a significant rise in the deaths due to coronary disease in this country, and it has been established that there are certain factors linked with the incidence of this disease, and these factors are as follows :-

- 1) High Blood Pressure
- 2) Obesity
- 3) Smoking Cigarettes - the more cigarettes smoked the greater the risk of developing this disease
- 4) High Blood Cholesterol
- 5) Physical Inactivity
- 6) Development of mental stress and less important factors, which include heredity and race.

It is hoped that within a few years it will become feasible for the screening of sections of the population at greatest risk of developing the disease, that is men between the ages of 30 - 45, and women between the ages of 40 - 55, and giving advice to those who show the greatest risk of developing this disease.

There are certain factors which reduce the odds of developing the disease, these being to reduce smoking, taking more exercise, reducing the intake of sugar and starchy food, and if obese, of making a serious attempt to reduce weight.

Screening Procedures

During the past few years there have been projects for screening the general population in certain selected centres in the country to ascertain whether mass screening procedure would be at all feasible and practical in the detection of disease and its treatment and possible prevention.

The diseases which come to mind in this context are namely :-

Cancer of the Cervix (the neck of the womb)
Diabetes
High Blood Pressure
Defects of Vision
Hearing Defects
Anaemia
Urinary Infections in Young People
Coronary Heart Disease

More work needs to be done in the future before any large scale screening procedure can be set in motion, in particular, information on the levels of normality for the population.

It may be 10 years before mass screening procedure will be introduced and pending this, the only screening that is being undertaken on a mass scale at present is the detection of blood disease in new born babies, due to errors of metabolism, which if not treated cause mental defects, and which now can be successfully treated.

Details of Infant Deaths Under One Year of Age extracted from Local Returns

Seven deaths were recorded by the Registrar General, but the following have been extracted from Local Returns. Only the details of 5 are available from Local Returns :-

<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>M or F</u>
5 months	Cardiac Failure due to Congenital heart disease	F
2 months	Haemolytic - syndrome	M
4 months	Inhalation of stomach contents	M
40 minutes	Asphyxia	M
30 minutes	Asphyxia Neonatorum	M

Details of Still Births extracted from Local Returns

Three Still Births were recorded by the Registrar General, but details of 1 only are available.

<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>M or F</u>
30 - 32 weeks	Prematurity and multiple Congenital abnormalities	M

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Twenty-three cases of Food Poisoning were reported to the Department during the year. A large number of these cases may well have been due to a milk-borne infection in unpasteurised milk. Extensive investigations were carried out at the farm which supplied the suspected milk, but it was not possible to trace the source of infection.

When the milk supply from the particular farm was suspected, immediate steps were taken to stop the sale of the unpasteurised milk to the public.

It was necessary to issue 5 Pasteurisation Orders during the year to prohibit the sale of raw milk found to have brucella organisms on routine testing, until such time as the milk supply was considered safe. There is always a small risk to health in drinking raw milk, however nutritious and pleasant to take it might be, compared with pasteurised milk.

Fifty-three cases of measles were notified, and it a great pity that so many children who have not had measles have not been immunized.

All parents who have children under the age of 10 who have not had measles, should take the child to their family doctor or to the local health authority clinic to be immunised.

Two cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and this disease is unlikely to be eliminated from the community for many years. Each case is carefully followed up, and this includes contact tracing by the County's Visitor for Chest Diseases.

CHEST X-RAY FACILITIES

The Chest X-ray Unit of the Welsh Hospital Board ceased to call routinely in Holywell and other areas at the end of December 1967.

Persons requiring an X-ray of the chest are advised to approach their own Doctor, who can refer the patient to various Chest Clinics in the district for an X-ray, and I am informed that there should not be any delay in these arrangements being made.

Results of Holywell Survey overleaf

WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD - MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

By Courtesy of Dr. Jarman

DETAILS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHIC SURVEY CARRIED OUT AT

HOLYWELL, AMONGST THE GENERAL POPULATION IN DECEMBER, 1970.

TABLE A

	GRAND TOTAL	Under 15		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 59		60 & Over		TOTALS	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total Number examined	392	15	15	13	24	40	55	32	42	46	46	29	35	175	217
Number found to be abnormal (a & b)	4 or 1.02%									1		2	1	2	2
Classification of abnormal cases :- (a) Requiring further observation	2 or 0.51%											1	1	1	1
(b) Other * abnormalities of the chest	2 or 0.51%									1		1	1	1	1

* Details of other abnormalities of the chest analysed in Table B

TABLE B

ANALYSIS OF OTHER ABNORMALITIES OF THE CHEST NOT REQUIRING FURTHER
OBSERVATION DURING THE MASS RADIOGRAPHIC SURVEY CARRIED OUT ATHallwell, amongst the General Population in December 1970

No.	CLASSIFICATION OF ABNORMALITY	Male	Female	Total
A	<u>TUBERCULOUS ABNORMALITIES</u>			
0 & 1	Tuberculosis (known case under Chest Clinic supervision prior to Mass Radiography examination).			
2	Healed Primary Tuberculosis			
3	Healed Post-Primary Tuberculosis	1	-	1
B	<u>NON-TUBERCULOUS ABNORMALITIES</u>			
1	Abnormality of the bony thorax & soft tissues			
2	Malignant Neoplasm			
3	Non-Malignant Neoplasm			
4	Lymphadenopathies, excluding sarcoidosis			
5	Sarcoids (including enlarged hilar glands)			
6	Congenital cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the vascular system			
7	Acquired cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the vascular system			
8	Pneumoconiosis : without P.M.F. Stage 1 Stage 2 Stage not known			
9	Pneumoconiosis : with P.M.F.			
10	Primary fibrosis - non-specific (to include asbestosis, berylliosis)			
11	Emphysema			
12	Bronchiectasis			
13	Bacterial virus and other infection of the lungs			
14	Pleural thickening or calcification	-	1	1
15	Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus			
16	Malformation of the lungs (to include lobar malformation and honeycombe lung)			
17	Spontaneous pneumothorax			
	Miscellaneous			
	TOTALS	1	1	2

THE FOLLOWING DISEASES WERE NOTIFIED IN 1970

DISEASE	0 - 3 years inc.	4 - 10 years inc.	11 - 30 years inc.	Over 31 years	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	-	2	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	3	11	2	-	16
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	17	34	2	-	53
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	2	4	8	9	23
Tuberculosis : Respiratory	-	-	1	1	2
Tuberculosis : Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis (Jaundice)	-	-	1	1	2
Brucellosis (Non-Notifiable)	-	-	1	-	1
Food Poisoning (Suspected)	-	-	-	-	3

In 1968 new Regulations were introduced governing notification of infectious disease, and D. mening., Pneumonia, Fever and Typhoid were deleted and the following diseases were added :- Tetanus, Anthrax, Infective Hepatitis (Yellow Jaundice) and a number of tropical diseases such as Leprosy, Smallpox and Yellow Fever.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE TREND OF THE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE DISTRICT OVER THE PAST 13 YEARS

DISEASE	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Scarlet Fever	20	14	13	1	3	6	4	8	4	3	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	55	2	7	5	9	1	16	5	3	32	4	-	46
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	68	294	88	251	31	33	190	118	143	203	79	28	53
Pneumonia	28	26	21	17	20	13	10	8	5	6	11	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Poliomyltitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	17	-	-	4	20	-	1	6	12	-	4	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	17	3	24	23
Paratyphoid and Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	8	11	19	19	6	7	5	4	1	4	2	5	2
Tuberculosis : Non-Respiratory	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	5	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	3

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Laboratory Facilities : Public Health Laboratory,
Chester and Conway.

Public Analyst, Chester.

Ambulance Facilities : Provided by the Flintshire County Council.

Ambulances are stationed at Flint, Holywell and Mold.

Sitting case cars are provided by arrangement with the
County Ambulance Service.

Vaccination & Immunization

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis

Protection against these diseases is provided by a course of 1 injection and oral vaccine given simultaneously on three occasions, commencing at the 4th month of life, and completing the course by the 10th month.

Measles

Immunization is provided by a single injection on completion of the diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and polio course, and takes place around the first birthday. There are few reactions.

Smallpox

Vaccination carried out in the first year of life after completion of the previous immunization courses.

An injection of anti-diphtheria - tetanus vaccine and a dose of oral polio vaccine is given at school entry age.

Rubella (German Measles)

All 14 year old girls are offered protection against this disease which is given by a single injection of vaccine, with very few side effects. A poor response has so far been obtained.

Tuberculosis

All 13 year old children are offered protection against the disease by vaccination with a live attenuated strain of the tubercle bacillus (B.C.G.).

Other Services provided by the County Council

Home Helps
Home Nursing
Domiciliary Midwifery
Health Visitors
Tuberculosis Health Visiting
Mental Health Visiting
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care
Pre-natal Clinic
School Clinics and Medical Examination of School Children at Schools
Infant Welfare Clinics
Ophthalmic Clinics
Distribution of Infant Foods
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics
Speech Therapy Clinics
Ultra-Violet Light Therapy
Cervical Smear Clinics.

Provided by the Regional Hospital Board are :

Hospital and Out-Patient Clinic Facilities
Chest Clinics and Sanatorium Accommodation
Mental Hospital Facilities
Mass Radiography Facilities - Mobile Units, Semi-Static Units.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area / Continued ...

Venereal Diseases

Treatment is available at the following special clinics :-

Chester Royal Infirmary

Males	-	Wednesday	5 p.m.-7 p.m.	Saturday	11 a.m.-1 p.m.
Females	-	Monday	5 p.m.-7 p.m.	Thursday	5 p.m.-7 p.m.

H.M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph

Males)	-	Tuesday	5.30 p.m.-7 p.m.
Females)			

Treatment is confidential and free, inclusive of travelling expenses.

County Welfare Homes

Residents of Flintshire wishing to be admitted to a Welfare Home because of age or infirmity and unable to look after themselves satisfactorily, may arrange this through the local Welfare Officer or their family physician.

Homes are situated in Rhyl, Prestatyn, Holywell, Mold, Shotton, and new homes are planned for Flint and Overton.

Deposit Gauge at Pentre Halkyn

A standard deposit gauge was placed in Pentre Halkyn village in 1968 following complaints of dust from Pant-y-Pwll Quarry, and the results so far are as follows :-

1968	Monthly average of	15.1	tons per square mile of inorganic matter deposited
1969	Monthly average of	11.7	tons per square mile of inorganic matter deposited
1970	Monthly average of	13.0	tons per square mile of inorganic matter deposited

Analysis of the insoluble matter has shown it to be largely calcium carbonate.

WATER SUPPLY

REPORT upon the analysis of a mains water supply taken during 1970. (Caerwys 15.12.70) Ref.No. F 256.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Colour, Hazen Units	18
Turbidity F.E. Scale	22
pH	7.75
Electrical Conductivity Micromhos/cm	85
Chlorides as Cl	12
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	14
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	14
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	12
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	26
Calcium as CaCO ₃	21
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	6

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform count/100 mls	0
E Coli count/100 mls	0
Plate count 1 day at 37 C	0
Plate count 3 days at 22 C	-
Clostridium Welchii/20 mL	-

Opinion

The chemical and bacteriological condition of the water sample taken, the results of which are shown above, was satisfactory.

There are still a number of properties, mainly scattered rural dwellings and farms, that do not receive mains water supply in the district, and it is imperative that where practicable these properties be provided with a public supply.

There are two private water schemes in the District which supply a number of properties, viz the Gryn Estate in the Parish of Llanasa, and the Penbedw Estate in the Parish of Nannerch, and I hope that it will be possible in the near future to provide mains water supply to these dwellings which now receive their supplies from shallow wells, and which have been proved to be unsatisfactory from the drinking water aspect.

Little progress has been made on the scheme for the farms and dwellings in the Nercwys Mountain area, and I would urge that the Council continue to press the Welsh Office and the Central Flintshire Water Board and the County Council to expedite this scheme.

Some farmers have informed me that the lack of mains water supply has restricted their type of farming, and precluded them from engaging in the production of milk.

It would seem from my enquiries that the chief obstacle in the progress of schemes is the question of finance.

I would like to point out that as far as I am aware, there has been no case of infectious disease occurring as a result of the consumption of water from these shallow wells, but nevertheless it is important from the amenity aspect that these people who have no public supply of water be provided with one.

Thirty-nine samples of water from public water mains were submitted for analysis during 1970, and all were found to be satisfactory from the bacteriological aspect.

Sampling of unchlorinated well supplies was undertaken by the Inspectors, and 34 samples were taken, of which 18 were unsatisfactory on bacteriological analysis, and a few samples showed heavy contamination.

SECTION 47 - NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

This section of the National Assistance Act, 1948, conveys powers on District Councils to remove persons who are "aged, infirm or suffering from chronic diseases and are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to look after themselves and are not receiving adequate care and attention from others."

In 1970 it was not necessary to take any legal action, and this is only resorted to as a terminal procedure when every alternative approach has failed and where treatment in a home or hospital is necessary in the interests of the individual.

A number of visits were made by me during the year to old people living in distressing conditions, and these requests come usually from the general practitioners and welfare officers.

Where an order for removal is necessary, a magistrate gives the final authority, and in the first instance the order lasts for 3 weeks, and later can be renewed up to a further period of 3 months.

FOOD HYGIENE

The refrigerator has now become accepted as a standard part of the equipment of a kitchen, and listed below is a table showing how long various foods should be kept, either in a refrigerator or a cool larder before the quality and safety of the food is affected.

Food	Refrigerator 38 - 42°F	Cool Larder 45 - 55°F
<u>Meat</u>		
Raw - Sausage Meat	2 - 3 days	1 - 2 days
Cooked - Meat Pies, Cooked sausages, Prepared meals	2 days	1 day
Milk	3 - 4 days	2 days
Cream	3 - 4 days	1 day
Milk Puddings	2 days	1 day
Fish - Raw	2 - 3 days	1 day
Baby Food (opened)	1 day	use immediately
Eggs (shell)	12 days	approx. 4 days
Stock, soup, gravy	2 days	use as soon as possible

Frozen foods can be kept in a frozen food compartment for up to 1 week if the temperature is about 21°F, and up to 1 month if at 12°F, and up to 3 months if at 0°F. The temperature of the frozen food compartment should be checked with a thermometer, but most modern refrigerators have an asterisk on the door of the compartment. One asterisk indicates that food can be kept for up to 1 week, two asterisks imply safe storage for 1 month, and three asterisks indicate storage for 3 months.

DE-FROSTING AND COOKING OF CHICKENS

- 1) Deep-frozen chickens should be thawed for about 8 hours on average, at room temperature.
- 2) Average weight chickens should be roasted at 400°F for 2 hours before the temperature of the oven is reduced.
- 3) Slow-cooking of chickens requires 30 minutes cooking per lb., which means about 2½ hours is needed for the average chicken at 400°F.
- 4) All birds must be cooled as rapidly as possible after cooking, preferably within 3 hours, to a temperature of about 40°F and placed in a refrigerator.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1970

New food hygiene regulations were introduced in 1970, and the principle requirements of these regulations are as follows :-

- 1) The cleanliness of premises used for the purposes of food business and of the equipment used shall be of the highest order.
- 2) Any person handling open food must wear clean and washable over-clothing.

- 3) A person who engages in the handling of food shall :
 - (a) keep as clean as may be reasonably practical all parts of his person and his clothing which are liable to come into contact with the food;
 - (b) keep all open cuts or abrasions covered with a suitable water-proof dressing;
 - (c) refrain from spitting;
 - (d) refrain from the use of tobacco whilst working in food premises.
- 4) All food to be protected from risk of contamination and should not be placed on any forecourt or yard place lower than 18" from the ground unless adequately protected from risk of contamination.
- 5) If a person engaged in food handling becomes aware that he is suffering from, or is a carrier of enteric, salmonella, bacillary dysentery or staphylococcal infections, he must directly, or through his employer, inform the local medical officer of health.
- 6) Persons engaged in the handling of food must not use wrapping material, including printed material not specially designed for the purpose, or container, which is not clean or which is liable to contaminate the food, other than uncooked vegetables or unplucked game or poultry.
- 7) Every food premises must have sufficient wash hand basins for the use of all persons engaged in the handling of food, and each wash hand basin must have a supply of hot and cold water; where no open food is handled, of cold water; and every wash hand basin must have an adequate supply of soap and clean towels. There shall also be provided facilities for the washing of equipment used in the preparation of food.
- 8) All food rooms must have sufficient lighting and ventilation, and no food room shall be used as a sleeping place. All food rooms shall be kept in a clean and good state of repair.
- 9) All food consisting of meat, fish, gravy or imitation cream or prepared from or containing these substances or any egg or milk brought into a food premises, on or from which is carried on a catering business shall, if not already at a temperature of 145°F (62.7°C) or above on the one hand, or below 50°F (10°C) on the other hand, be brought to one or other of these temperatures without any avoidable delay after arrival. "

(Extract from Regulations)

PRE-COOKED FROZEN FOODS

The Department of Health & Social Security have recently issued a very useful guide on pre-cooked frozen foods. Listed below is an extract from the booklet :

- " 1) Pre-cooked frozen foods are cooked foods that have been frozen rapidly by plate or blast freeze, and are stored at minus 18°C (0°F) or below.
- 2) The following principles must be adhered to :-
 - (a) Food that has been issued for consumption and has thawed, either partially or completely, must not be allowed back to the freezers or to the deep freeze stores.
 - (b) Final heating must immediately follow removal from frozen or refrigerated food store.
 - (c) The food must be eaten as soon as possible after the final heating.
- 3) Pre-cooked frozen food should be stored at 0°F and the shelf life is approximately 8 weeks.
- 4) Great care is required in the final heating to ensure that the food is not overheated, which can impair the nutritive value and palatability. Food that has been heated and subsequently allowed to cool should not be re-heated. "

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

I have kindly received from Mr. W.G. Davies, the Engineer, a report regarding works carried out, the works under construction and future developments,

" Since last year's report, the position regarding sewerage schemes is as follows :-

Completed during financial year 1970/71

Northop	£ 33,000
---------	----------

Under Construction

Llanasa Coastal Scheme	£806,000	approx.
Afonwen	£ 20,000	approx.
Brynford	£ 60,000	approx.
Rhosesmor	£ 90,000	approx.

Schemes approved, soon to go to Tender

Lixwm, Rhosycas, Ysceifiog	..	£135,000
----------------------------	----	----------

Schemes awaiting Welsh Office Approval

Mostyn Works Extension	£ 30,000
Nerwys	£ 37,000
Cadele	£ 50,000

The latest estimate of the population of the Rural Area is 23,580, and it is now estimated that the number of persons living in dwellings served by main drainage is about 19,000. The population catered for at all the sewage disposal works at the moment is 30,000 persons. This figure excludes visitors who number 10,000 during the summer months. Within the next few years the number of persons catered for will rise to 50,000 as further works come under the Council's control. "

There will always remain a number of cottages and farms in the Rural Area whose distance from main sewers is such as to make the connection uneconomical. It is important in these situations that these dwellings have adequate septic tanks. Grants are now available to provide these facilities and owners of such properties should take advantage of them.

The Council are still providing a cesspool emptying service, and although the demands on the service are slowly declining, in my opinion the rate of decline is too slow.

It is imperative where public money has been spent in providing sewers that these facilities are used, and that house connections are carried out as quickly as possible. This situation has not always been the case in the past, and the night soil service has had to be continued for unnecessarily long periods.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year Ended 31st December, 1970

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Public Cleansing

The services for the collection of dry refuse and night soil have continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year.

Three Shelvoke and Drewry 35 cubic yard Pakamatic refuse vehicles carry out the bulk of the dry refuse collection, and a smaller 10/12 cubic yard side-loader is sent out on one day a week to collect from the more scattered areas.

The vehicles are crewed primarily by 14 men, and a weekly collection of refuse is maintained throughout the year, with the exception of delays caused by Bank Holidays etc.

The villages in the Southern part of the area continue to grow rapidly due to the development of new housing estates, which put an added strain on the collection service. It is hoped, however, that a 70 cubic yard refuse vehicle will be purchased during the next financial year, which will more satisfactorily deal with the large amount of bulky refuse in this area.

The bin liner scheme continues to operate satisfactorily, in conjunction with the plastic sack scheme, and all the properties in the area are served by one scheme or the other, a further 2,000 premises having been supplied with bins during the year.

Two refuse disposal sites are maintained in the area, one at Sychdyn, Mold, and the other at Mostyn. A Massey Ferguson Industrial Tractor is used for levelling and covering refuse. Approximately 8,000 tons of household refuse are disposed of annually in the Council's refuse tips. The site at Mostyn is quickly filling up, and it has been necessary to find an alternative tipping site. A tip is therefore being prepared at Rhesycae, and it is expected to start tipping operations during next year.

During the year a Clean-up Campaign was organised in the area to mark European Conservation Year. This campaign resulted in a large amount of accumulated refuse being gathered together and disposed of in the various villages, and proved most successful.

Car bodies are removed regularly from the district by specialised Contractors operating in the area. Collections are made either from individual houses or from the refuse tips as necessary.

In addition to the collection of dry refuse, the Council still operate a night soil collection service. The installation of main drainage schemes has resulted in a reduction in the number of properties served by pail closets, but two men are still engaged four days a week on collection duties.

It is still, of course, necessary to make collections in the more scattered areas not served by main sewerage, and from the properties in the villages not yet connected to the sewer.

The Council's cesspool emptying service is still in great demand. Two free services are provided for domestic properties within the area. Although the installation of main sewerage in some of the villages has obviously reduced the number of tanks, applications for the service have not fallen, and a total of 820 tanks were emptied during the year.

Rivers and Streams

No complaints were received regarding unsatisfactory conditions.

Camping Sites

Camping sites are inspected as a matter of routine from time to time during the year. They were, in the main, operated satisfactorily, and little cause for complaint was found.

Smoke Abatement

Complaints were received during the year from residents living in the vicinity of a government storage depot situated in the district. The complaints concerned the emission of dark smoke from a boiler chimney serving a heating plant. Apparently the plant was beyond repair and instructions were given for a new furnace and mechanical stoker to be provided. The new furnace has been constructed, but some delay has been experienced in obtaining parts for the mechanical stoker. It is hoped, however, that the plant will be completed during the early part of next year.

Rodent Control

The treatment of infested premises continued to be carried out satisfactorily by the Council's full-time Rodent Operator. Inspections are carried out as a matter of routine or following complaints as necessary.

A total of 197 properties were inspected following notifications of rat infestations, and 671 block treatments were carried out during Autumn and Winter months in addition to the routine surveys and treatments.

SECTION D

Housing

The inspection of houses has continued throughout the year, in connection with the Council's Slum Clearance programme, the improvement of houses, the repair of unfit properties and the Council's re-housing programme.

The following Orders were confirmed during the year :

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1 - 3 Elm Bank Cottages, Northop Hall | - | Clearance Order |
| 2 - 7 High Street, Northop | - | Compulsory Purchase Order |

Many properties were surveyed for action under the provisions of Sections 16/17 of the Housing Act, 1957 as individual unfit properties.

It is the Council's intention to continue their slum clearance programme, in conjunction with the provision of Council House accommodation during the coming year.

Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932

In accordance with Article 31 of the above regulations, the following information is given in connection with housing inspections :-

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1) Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation | - 27 |
| 2) Number of houses, the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers | - 30 |
| 3) Number of representations made to Local Authority with a view to | |
| a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works, and | |
| b) the making of demolition or closing orders - | |
| (a) Nil | |
| (b) 27 | |
| 4) Number of notices served requiring the execution of works | - Nil |
| 5) Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice | - Nil |
| 6) Number of demolition or closing orders made | - 27 |
| 7) Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under section 16 & 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 | - Nil |
| 8) Number of houses demolished | - 39 |
| New Council Houses completed in 1970 | - 79 |
| New Council Houses under construction at 31st December, 1970 | - 75 |
| Private houses completed in 1970 | - 299 |
| Private houses under construction at 31st December, 1970 | - 422 |

HOUSING SCHEMES

PROGRAMME FOR 1971

1)	Rhydymwyn	36 Dwellings
2)	Gronant	149 Dwellings
3)	Pentre Halkyn	25 Dwellings
4)	Brynford	36 Dwellings
5)	Sychdyn	8 Dwellings
6)	Nercwys	10 Dwellings
7)	Cilcain	16 Dwellings
8)	Berthengam	8 Dwellings
9)	Lixwm	14 Dwellings
10)	Ysceifiog	10 Dwellings
11)	Rhesycae	14 Dwellings

SECTION E.

Shops and Food Premises

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Retail Shops

(i)	Number of Premises	137
(ii)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	135
(iii)	Number to which Reg. 19 applies	137
(iv)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	135

Catering Establishments

(i)	Number of Premises	15
(ii)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	15
(iii)	Number to which Reg. 19 applies	15
(iv)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	15

Licensed Premises / Clubs

(i)	Number of Premises	79
(ii)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	79
(iii)	Number to which Reg. 19 applies	79
(iv)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	79

Bakeries

(i)	Number of premises	5
(ii)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	5
(iii)	Number to which Reg. 19 applies	5
(iv)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	5

Fish and Chip Shops

(i)	Number of premises	6
(ii)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	6
(iii)	Number to which Reg. 19 applies	6
(iv)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	6

All the food premises within the area are inspected regularly during the year, as a matter of routine. The majority of the premises are operated satisfactorily, and little cause for complaint was found. Some contraventions were, of course, noted, which related mostly to poor decorations, and these were rectified by informal notice.

The general standard of premises continued to improve as a result of owners providing modern layouts and improving the structures.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 (Continued ...)

All the licensed premises received at least two routine inspections during the year, and the general standard of the properties continued to improve. Major improvement schemes were carried out at nine premises, which resulted in completely new sanitary accommodation, bar layouts and improved lounge and bar accommodation. Schemes for another five houses are expected to get under way during next year.

The use of pail closets at licensed premises has now almost been eliminated. Only one premises at present has to rely on this type of accommodation, but improvements have been commenced at the premises, and it is hoped that this house will have been completely modernised by next year.

Ice Cream

One manufacturer continues to make his own ice cream in the district. Regular samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, the results of which were as follows :-

Number of samples obtained	-	20
Satisfactory	-	19
Unsatisfactory	-	1

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1953

The inspection of premises coming within the scope of the above Act continued during the year.

The inspections were carried out in conjunction with Food Hygiene inspections when possible, and no difficulties were experienced in administering the Act.

A number of contraventions were taken up with the persons responsible, and these matters were rectified informally.

The following premises were registered at the 31st December, 1970 :-

Offices	-	7
Retail Shops	-	28
Wholesale Shops	-	2
Catering Establishments open to the public	-	23
		<hr/>
		60
		<hr/>

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises under the Act	-	106
---	---	-----

Slaughterhouses

Regular visits continued to be made to the one licensed slaughterhouse situated within this Authority's area.

Slaughtering is carried out within the specified hours on days which were fixed by agreement following the introduction of the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966.

Particular arrangements are made for Bank Holidays, etc., and 100% meat inspection has been maintained throughout the year.

Regular inspections are also carried out under the provisions of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals Prevention of Cruelty Regulations, 1968, and the premises have been satisfactorily maintained throughout the year.

The slaughterhouse is used by a total of 4 butchers, and meat is provided for the districts of Holywell Rural and Urban, Mold Urban and Flint Borough, only 1 of the butchers being situated in this Authority's area.

All animals without exception have been found to be of good quality, with the result that little meat and offal was condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 (Continued ...)

Detailed below is the number of carcasses which have been inspected under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, together with condemnations:

Meat Inspection

The following carcasses were examined during 1970 :-

Cattle	290
Sheep & Lambs	1894
Pigs	1

Condemnations

<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Reason for Unsoundness</u>
	Cirrhosis

8 Livers

Milk Samples

Brucella Abortus

Regular samples of milk have again been obtained from retailers operating within the Rural District.

Brucella Abortus was discovered in two of the herds, following which Pasteurisation Orders were placed on the milk. Detailed below is the number of samples obtained :-

(i) Number of samples of raw milk obtained	- 130
(ii) Number of positive samples found	- 2
(iii) Number of Pasteurisation Orders issued under the provisions of Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	- 2

Poultry Inspections

(i) Number of poultry processing premises within the district	- 1
(ii) Number of visits to these premises	- 81
(iii) Total number of birds processed during the year	- 30,000
(iv) Type of birds processed - Turkeys, Hens and Chickens	
(v) Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	- 1/2%
(vi) Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	- 430 lbs
(vii) The bulk of the slaughtering at these premises takes place at the beginning of the week, visits are, therefore, made to coincide with these times.	

The operator carries out a pre-selection of birds before bringing them to the slaughterhouse, and thereby eliminates the obviously suspect bird.

During processing the staff set aside abnormal birds which were inspected at the time of the visit.

It has been the practice during the year for the staff to throw out birds which might be unsaleable because of poorness etc., without them being actually unfit. This system, therefore, ensures that very few condemnations were necessary.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Number of complaints received	1,708
Number of cesspools and septic tanks cleaned by Department	820
Number of nuisances found (including under Factories Act)	97
Number of Preliminary Notices served	97
Number of Statutory Notices served	23

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Nuisance Complaints	294
Infectious Diseases	70
Refuse collection	334
Refuse Disposal	148
Housing Inspections	725
Housing Surveys	436
Factories	47
Pet Animals Act	18
Food Premises	396
Milk Sampling	130
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	106
Water Supplies	129
Water Samples - Bacteriological	104
- Chemical	NIL
Civic Amenities Act	120

FACTORIES ACT, 1961Part I of the ActInspections

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of</u>	
			<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	181	3	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	36	49	2	NIL
(iii) Other premises	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	39	230	5	NIL

Cases in which defects were found

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	7	7
Overcrowding (S.2)	---	---
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	---	---
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	---	---
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	---	---
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	---	---
(a) Insufficient	---	---
(b) Unsuitable or defective	---	---
(c) Not separate for sexes	---	---
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	---	---
Totals:	7	7

Part VIII of the ActOutwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

- NIL

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

D.O. MEREDITH JONES

Chief Public Health Inspector

